BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HIPPODRONE AND KNOT'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT The two most popular establishments in the off, or the gam substituted, of the latter, delignment. The French for and set full of egizic and becauty, and Kwarz's Hairs posses lies. Fully size them both. Figure of a securior, unappro-pendent of Knot Hair is just four dallars.

A NEW FRATERE IN HATE.-Messely, RASTERTY & Acts will in noise considerable expenses, yet they inner of their trude will surrent them in doing it, they have the facts of the C. Reads for a patient the their would contion designation interfacing with it. Rappe would not be continued to the continued of th

AIRY, ELEGART AND DURANTE - In Our opin

ALBONI HAT.—The attention of Young Gentlemen ALSON HAT - the attention of possible Summer Het. Its combination of maked for this new and possible Summer Het. Its combination of maket had, shape and as positraments formers "toot encember of the ofference. Its count as seven been of the ed, while he took count will as at adoption as the fals of the execut.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Genle' Irats, act or House,

The Paris Charicari la commenting upon the a The Paris Charicari in commonling upon one day necessary which the Banes of Munich have been embjected by the serious of the Police, who decourse all their acceptions of articles of serious of the Police, who decourse all their acceptions of articles of serious of the Police, who decourse all their acceptions of the night-been persons to be serious the serious the serious the serious the serious throughout the major of the property of the serious throughout the major of serious throughout the financial wiff is then, because they are worn throughout the finanty by the state of the interest or sensit moreon throughout the financial wiff is then, because they are worn throughout the finanty by the staying signal, is used beforement has some worn by Belivar, who were a security covering of P. J. Eruschlan, between the set of the serious through the serious t

Le We may smile at noon and weep at noon, but under since westests the see of him who buys his little of Williams. The enters of it is, his hats are nade the exact shape of the lead. Williams, No. 156 Fullan est, two doors from Broadway.

EF FREEMAN'S White Beaver's, of his own manufa-

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS, WHITE, GREY AND CREAS COLOR - Birth, cerner Pine and Necessaries, invites the strea-tion of his castemers and the public to the several styles of summer Hase above a numerated, together with a full assertment of the various and latest styles of Straw Goods for Gentlemen a wear. Birth, corner Pine and Nassan-str.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED .- We have a Hatter among us and one to the "musor hore," whose fashionable Deab Heta is Genliessen, and Staws for Misses and Children, evince a refund faste combined with practical skul, and should be duly appreciated. J. W. Kitthoue, No. 120 Canal-at

Now READY.—MEALIN'S new and elegant summer spins of Drab Beavers for condemon are now ready for cheir inspection and patronage. He also has a spirulid assortant of Straw Hattier and of the most fachionable shaper. Mealin's No. 11 floodings, correr of Canal st. STRING HATS. BEERE & Co., Fashionable Hatters

156 Broadway, respectfully solicis the attention of the public, to it assumes of exacedingly light and beautiful. White Rocky contain Beaver Hets. Their assuments of fine and light Cassinore, i Shaw Hats, and Cups, is also full and complete. SUMMER COMMERCEMENT AT GENIS'S .- Summer, this

SUMMER COMMERCEMENT AT GENIN'S.—Summer, this year, her ancicipated the Almanac, and in compliance with the requisitions of the weather, Genins will open his Summer Styles at the lower store, No. 214 Brondway, To-Morkow, Thursday, the Link Inc.
The ascriptorates, in every branch of the picht and fancy Hai department, will transce d in extent, heavy and variety, any that have been olimed at that popular establishment.
The styles of Brab Beavers, White and Pearl Credimeres, and Paris with Hais, of Credy color, will present a rich and brilliant diversity of dress and business Hats for grutlemen, while in Straws the stock will be still more complehensive. Especial attention is invited to the Fennans, Schner, Hio, Leghers, and other descriptions of light woutlaining Summer Hats for gentlemen such joints. In the Unlikings has best-dressed approximate will be found upward of 663 new styles of foncy Hats, trimined with capabile taste, and as varied in should not his department, and conjectually differ an array of novelines.

Not only will the latest Paris modes be found in this department, and a great number of piquant and elegant fabrics deviated by the artists of the establishment, and manufactured and finished in the Officers.

SUPERIOR UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY. This notice is written to inform those requiring any of the above gods, that they will find a large and select associations of the very best at ADAMS's Hosiery and Under-Charment Manufactury. No. 501 lineadway.

Opposite Metropouray Hotel and Noble's Garden.

DRESSING CASES—DRESSING CASES.—Call immediately, by all means, at Tuttle's Emporium, No 315 Broadway, and examine the complete assuriment of portable and convenient Dressing Cases for house and gar as, which he has jest received from England and France. We can assure you they are just the thing for the toolet and for timeling. They are offered at a baryain, both as to price and quality. Remember the number—345 Broadway. THE CRYSTAL PALACE SPACE.

Where cheep and splendid Glothing does all folks over greet.

Take down the addiess—'t's at No. If Courtlands of

Lacles' Furnishing Rooms, No. 629 Broadway. Every descript. To of hadron Wardrobes and childrenic Clothing, res-made and made to order. Lastes of New York, and those visating the city, can accurat the making of one-posecription of tadios garmanta-tion 4 to 24 hours notice. Household linear resoly made and made order for private families, k otols, ships and tearnous. McCown, Hannett, & Co.

ZEPHYR GAUZE UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. - We LACE AND MOSLIN CURTAINS AT KEDUCED PRICES.

BESJ. F. SEAVER, No. 33 Broad-at., offers for sale y Jesus, Tweeds, Sainetz, Casimeres, Heaver Clotia, Pastale, Liberra, Cheshings, Tiots, Canton Farmula, Stripes and various styles and qualities. Also, a full essettment of orgensed Cotton Handkershints. LT A beautiful store, ladies. MILLER & Co., in Ca-

asket, have embarged and decorated their store so that it is now the most spin did Si one establishment in the United States, where Ladies, Masses, Bors and Children can obtain Gainers, Sippers, Tyes and Toilet Slippers, with every satisfa apportaining to the bininger at moderate prices.

MILTER & Co., No. 13st Canal St., N. 1.— We obtain any results of the control of the contro

HARDS AND SOFTS.—Mr. E. A. BROOKS, the renowned Shee nerchant, at No. 573 Broadway, and No. 130 Followst, has at length given a softsketory definition of these terries. They simply mean laystones and wax. By the sig of these "hards and oots," and the cape times of the leaf workman that can be found, Mr. B. stressed in a producty at he most elegant and tasty styles in the line of Boots and Shees of any man in the city. He has some beautiful Shees to Contlemen, light, graceful and cook, just the things for this worm wrether. Cell and see them.

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S the Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiran Anderson's in the specieum salestours. No. 10 Bawery. Asguident new type of Kraut ster. Turkey and Mosale Carpets of one entire piece. Also, Mosale Russ, Lendscapes, Table and Franc Covers, &c. Royal Various and Mosale Russ, Lendscapes, Table and Franc Covers, &c. Royal Various and Modellien and Tapestry Breassic Carpeting, imprived expressly for conduction at the New York Crystal Palace. Also, Enrice colohuted Tapish Fice Oil-Clothe, eight yeards wide, or France, it office and taken Paintings. Also, Engish and American Importal Three ply and again Carpets at accordising law prices. N. B. Heastmain Jagrain arpets at 18, 49, 60, 60, 70 and 75 cents per yard; Oil Cloth et 26, 37, ft, 47 and 57 per yard. Also, 1,00 pieces Manifing and Gourque Vinte Check and Facey Matting, of a splendid quality, remarks by hear.

MESSES. EDITORS:—A bountiful pattern and excellent

CASTRELL'S LADIES' SHOE ESTABLISHMEST.-Ladies ill find at Canvanta." a degent and extensive establishment, No. 335 newery, the greatest such best assortinent of Gaitert, Slippera Ties, parking, Sc., the greatest in variety and the best in style and manusciture, to be found in this city, and his display of articles of fest covering for masters, misses, youth and children, is equally excellent, this displaces range 15 to 25 per cent. lower than those of other

CARPETING-UP-Town vs. Down-Tows.-For gen ratiseta i business up-town is much better located than down-town, no rom the howess of rem the up town establishments are catabled to sal much some liberal with their contours. We would firster par-ieular situation to the Carpet Establishment of Watguri & Rathew, to 152 Bowery, near Boul at, where my are consident that any as wanting the above stilele can do better than at any other house in

Broadway, are daily receiving, per parket from Europe, additional emp slice of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior tabric and styles, on firely new and particularly adapted to dily trade. For sale full ten per tent, less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—

PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock

and elegant Carpetings just received from the most coclebrated

anniactories, comprising topostry velves, Brussels, three-ply and

grain; also a large assortment of Oil Cieth, Venetians, Martings,

Indoor Shades, &c. &c.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ALWAYS READY—To take Pictures in unrivaled per cities. Root, No. 363 Breadway. Rooms easy of access. Crayon agreementspee and Crystaletypes taken at no other place.

ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES.—Ample provision has en made at the large basement store No. 120 Canaled, for ropplying to household with Baskets, Mats, Palls and Tube, together with an exhaustable variety of other weres, Children's Carriagon Rropellors, Mats, Schildren's Carriagon Rropellors, Mats, Carriagon Respellors, Mats, Carriagon Respel

GEBERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on a 10th January, 1804, 6500,000. Profits divided, no rata among those are of Wall and Williamste.

Mortimer Living

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. - GAYLER'S Patent. ROTTER M. PATRICE is the sale Marris observe to the flate. State the above collected Sales, and F. G. Gorrin's Improstrable Dada for it the less these and Lucka combined in the wird. 15 (19) Pearlet, one does below Maiden lane, for any r No. 40 I ch.

OF POWLERS & WELLS, Phrymologists and publish

13 \$15 only for a BRAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD, in a by least one designs now, comes one six as an ex-perimental with the least six farms \$13.00 extra 60 fluids arms will be districted, and warms too deads a real to east out in 3 at of May; each so leather and have Building Farm of Long 2 to 20 extra for only \$15. As the shares a

By Lattens Patent (SECCEED) 1849-PULTER-Er's Parray Hydra-Electric Voltzer Celes, o metodo-eura under the extensity are the most winderfol discovery ine and electricity of the present day. The importance of the cien has been acknowledged to America by the Academy of Med 7 New York, and the chains have been applied with great on the Medical Colleges, the City, Bullevie and Wards link in B. Ricckiyo City Boppital, acc, and in Status by the Roy in the Merikal Courses, the very brine, Branch Police Royal pints, Bracklyn City Hospital, And and in Sanous by the Royal are of Physicians London; by the Academie National de Medical Paris; by the Imperial Feculty at Vienne; by the Boyal Facairs, cila, and other scientific institutions of the biguest order, including principal bospitals in Europe, and the properties are in consession of tentionenials to the same effect wall the above institutions to Armelea and Europe, as well as of the wall the above institutions to Armelea and Europe, as well as of the configuration of the profession of the other profession of the other

is all the above institutions in Arrectics and Europe, or seed as of the teniment and distances on the manner of the profession in both lephanes, and invite the profession to recently the profession in both lephanes, and invite the profession and one for procession and an arrect of the profession of the profession and a number of cases of in New-York and Europe, may be obtained grains, at two office, well be forexarded for of posture, to any part of the United See, in anather to propose insulation, containing three-cent pastage oppositions.

OFFICE NEW-YORK CITY DERECTORY, No. 51 Annet, 24 Sport, May 16, 1853.

The canvass for names for insertion in this work is now complete, and although the instructions to the centiamon employed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the name of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instructions, we have reason to believe, were acrupulously observed, yet it is possible that some may have been averlooked.

If there are any who here not been waited upon by our canvasure,

"LIGHT AWAKES THE WORLD," SAYS BYRON - Truly it has awakened the world to a new era in art. What Darmerre in to-duced Gunnay has perfected. The matchi-as portraits produced by the inster, at his Rooms, No. 549 Broadway, bear away the pain from

Sawing Machines.-The great public-men, women Dr. Wing Machines.—The great public—men, women so to find out, and all should remain a beginning to to find out, and all should remain a beginning to to find out, and all should remain a fair, smooth, and even ship he note stored and is more firm and durable than the best hardwork, is done exclusively by Sixoth's perpendicular accord sewing Machines. That Machine sewing, which exhibits a three sexand braid of out on one size, wideh is liable to ravel out, and which so a wears off on the work raide, and left the whole seam come apart, is done by other Machines. Call one examine Sixoth's muritailed Machines in operation, at the office, No. 323 Brondway.

New-Dork Daily Tribunc.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or place of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12; cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications
Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-We

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Trib. une for California, Oregon and the Sandwick Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Poroign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c., Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

COP SEE THIRD PAGE AS

By an arrival at Boston from Montevideo, we get a report that Buenos Ayres is still besieged and the treaty of peace not set carried into effect.

Our European advices this morning announce the death of the Marquis de Valdegamas, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, better known as Jean Donoso Conras, one of the most distinguished men of his country, both as a secular and an ecclesiastical politician. He was one of the most active leaders of the Ultramontant party in the Catholic Church, as well as a zealous and efficient supporter of the Spanish crown. He first ross to distinction in 1832, during the illness of Ferdinan 1 VII, when he devoted himself to the interests of Christina, the queen regent, and of her daughter the present queen. His zeal in their cause was followed by ample political rewards, which he continued to enjoy in itscreasing profusion till the time of his ceath. He was the author of a number of works on diplomacy, politics, and ecclesiastical organization, which established his reputation as a bold controversialist, a shrewd togician, and an admirable master of style. As a member of the Spanish Cortes, he was conspicuous in d-bate, coming the resources of sarcasm, invective, sharp repartce, and glittering eloquence, to a remarkable extent. In 1851, he was charged with the functions of ambassador from the Spanish Government to Paris, where he has resided since that time. Donoso Cortes was born at Estremodura in May 1809, and had therefore just completed his forty-fourth year.

The debates in Parliament on the conduct of the British Government toward Kossuth, reported in our dispatches by the Africa, establish the fact that English policemen have been employed as spies upon that distinguished exile. On what grounds this is dofended may be seen from the speeches of Lord Palmersten and Lord John Russell. A Peace Deputation had waited on Lord Clarendon to ask him to have a clause Inserted in treaties with the United States agreeing to settle all future disputes by arbitration; his Lordship politely declined the request. In the Commons, an interesting debate on corruption in Parliamentary elections brought out a sharp and amusing speech from Mr. Drummond, which the reader will find in full in another column. A great excitement had been caused by a Mr. Duffy, who alleged that attempts had been made to bribe the Irish Members of Parliament, but he afterward retracted the charge. Mrs. Stowe was still in London, as the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland. In Holland, the excitement between Protestants and Catholies continues. Countess Teleki is sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Hungary for her patriotism. From Turkey we hear that the question of the Holy Places is settled in favor of Russia. The high military and naval officers accused of embezzlement, are punished by imprisonment and dismissal. The news from the other countries is of very little importance.

INDUSTRY AND DRUNBENNESS.

The Crystal Palace neighborhood is rapidly becoming worse than the Pive Points. All the low riff-raff, rumselling blackguardism of the City and environs are selecting it for their exploits, especially on a Sunday afternoon. License or no license, up go the disease, crime and death-dealing bars, and the coarsest kind of Anglo-Saxon prefanity prevails. It is true there is a tent capable of holding a large audience where there is stated and excellent preaching, in the good old spostolic fishion, but this is hardly an antidote for the multitudinous haunts of dissipation around.

What is the City Government about? Do they wish the moral atmosphere of the Crystal Palace to be as filthy and swinish as the avenue thither ! This Crystal Palace will soon concentrate respectable

people from all parts of the world, and what an opinion ill they take back with them of Republican America. derived from the choicest quarter of the Republican Metropolis! Streets that would disgrace the lowest beggars from their dust and dirt, and a moral extension of the scene in the empipresence of a legion of runholes, recking with every imaginable vice and iniquity.

The decent portion of the community should insist on these places being closed, and not be parties to such local and national shames. We say particularly national, because the Crystal Palace stands the representative of the National Industry, of that quality which makes us respectable abroad, even where our Democratic doctrines are detested. These filthy dishonors are peculiar to our Crystal Palace. Neither in the quarters of the Paris place of Industrial Exhibition, or that of London, were there allowed such things.

We resterday noticed some singular proceedings in. dicative of the "course of justice" in this remembed Commercial Emportum. We have now to record other sees in this judicial drams. Yesterday morning the following telegraphic dispatch was received by the gentheman who has particularly interested himself in thendeaver to protect and save the child of the poor colored man who has ourseed the woman who has his child in charge, from Mobile :

"Am new in Dwed ich. Was mobbed out of the City. Take my child-kep in till I con-c-answer. CHAS. W. TRAINOR In the course of the day a letter was received from Mr. Trainor, staying that on Saturday last his was wayleid in this City by two men, who bullied, threatened. and forced him to submit and leave the City. He is at Dunkirk, sick and disabled from the brutal treatment he received. He bees that efforts may not be relaxed to protect his child and prevent her being taken away by Mrs. Cooper, alias Mrs. Porter; and he authorizes Mr. Tappan or Mr. Cuiver to take care of and keep her for him. He has no idea of returning to Mobile. but will reside in a free State, and endeavor to gather his family around bun.

We learn that a warrant was based yesterday morning for the woman in question, but that the officers have not been able as yet to arrest her. We have also heard it rumored that a warrant has been issued for one of the friends of the woman, "a gentleman of property and standing," under the law making it a penal offense to take possession of a female child under the age of twelve against the wishes of her parents, or to secrete her with a view to carry her off. Should an attempt be made to remove this child in the steamer for California, or otherwise, we shall have something more to say on the subject, and probably the parties implicated may be broughs to understand that even in this City such a high-hand dact cannot be perpetrated with impunity.

A strange picture it is which this case presents. Some of the journals, several of the lower law members of the bar, and not a few barking bullies, are seen casting their influence and tendering their sympathies on the side of a self-convicted harlot, sgainst an houset, well-recommended and agonized father, who had followed his child three thousand miles to rescue her from slavery and from infamy. What if this had been a white girl, stolen or taken from white parents by a black prostitute, sided by black paramours? In such a case would not the most eminent counsel of the City have been retained on behalf of freedom and innocence. And would even Mr. Brady have opposed them? We cannot believe he would. But there is an essential difference between human beings according to their complection, compared with which virtue and vice, bonor and shame, are almost identical. What would be disgraceful if done for an infamous black woman against a white victim, becomes highly respectable with a simple change of color.

DIRECT TRADE is the motto and object of The Cotton Plant, a weekly quarto journal, now nearly a year old, issued at Washington and Baltimore, by C. G. Baylor & Co .- R. G. Barnwell being associated with C. G. Baylor in the Editorship. We heartily approve the object, as we have many times already avowed. Di-RECT TRADE is this day the great Industrial and Social went of the South-and it ought to be a good deal more direct and simple than The Cotton Plant and its backers contemplate. The South should exchange her Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar directly with the producers of her Food, Cloth and Clothing, Furniture, Hats, Boots, &c., and she ought to save the ruinous sums she now squanders annually in Commissions, Mercantile Charges, Land Profits, &c. &c. The advocates of a Southern Emperium have started a good idea, which we trust they will keep in sight till they have reduced it to practice.

But let them not be afraid to look it fally in the face. If a quarter of it is good for anything, the whole of it is just four times as valuable. If it be an object for the Cotton Planters to save the sums now taxed out of their crops by Mercantile Commissions, Circuitous Transportation, &c , it is still more an object to save the ruinous burdens they now bear in the shape of needless transportation of their great staple, Cotton, to distant centers of Manufacture, there to be fabricated into cloths for their own wear; in the transportation of their Hides and Skins to Foreign or Northern ports, there to be manufactured into Leather, and thence into Boots, Shoes, &c , and returned for their own wear, charged not only with the cost of the Labor ended thereon, but of at least one hundred per cent. en the original value of their staples in the stape of Transportation and Mercantile Profits. While they are so intent on saving the sixpences, let them not forget the dollars. The higher and more temperate purtions of the Southern States-especially along the slopes of the Alleghanies-are admirable adapted to Manufacturing: they have Fuel, Power, Minerals and Labor in abundance; and they are wasting half the value of their Cotton Crop every year in buying almost every article of furniture or minister to comfort or lux-

ury abread, when they should make nearly all as home. The Cotton Plant thus foreshadows the objects and views of the confederacy whereof it is the central organ.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES OF THE SLAVE POWER. The Character Standard tather leads to the pressure or Direct trade. The Merch y speaks fittingly of the subject. The Georgion, of Savanush, the first and constant riend of the measure, is just where it has always been, the Republican comes out also. The Mobile papersare live with it. The New Orleans are agon. The Busion friend of the measure, is just where it has all constant friend of the measure, is just where it has all ways been. The Republicane comes out also. The Module propersure alive with it. The New Orleans are aging. The Boston papers are begit ung to look out. The New York journals have qual heapting. In spite of the course indicated by the New York Hardel, i. to deprive the angulature for Southern trade of office. The Cotton Plant has keen the motton Commercial and Industrial Independence at the most bend. First and most powerful in all great movements, the country papers are forcing upon the different State Executives the uncortance of Direct Trade. Handreds are preparing for the Memphis Convention. Why is all this? Reader, a long dormant power is about developing itself in the offairs of the world. The State Passe is to making. Assailed, deceived by pretended friends, who have been realizing an enormous transit tax on their produce, the planters of the South are on the eve of agreat combination for commercial reform, and mutual protection. A Continental Depol, to wreat the memopoly of our great staple from Liverpool, is the main feature of this movement. The formation of this Depot is an abacture more styll it is the oily practical way of meeting the Abolition of Steery. This Depot strikes at the manufacturing and commercial super macy of the only Government which by a declared healthy to cur nationality and instinctions. Excitation Income the formation of this Depot of the Passes of the promotor of the promotor of this Depot of the promotor hostility to our nationality and institutions - Exclusive hostility to our nationality and institutions - Exclusive. In promoting the formation of this Dend, there is an interest opposed to us herefor—e supreme, we mean the Commission interest of our Southern office. Possessing no original interest of our Southern office. Possessing no original and interest of our Southern cities. Possessing no original capital and no shipping the Commission interest of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston have been indifferent to the planter's interest, and only looked to their own agrandlaement. The carrying of the cotton was given to Northern or foreign vessels.

This Commission interest with its capital based on Cotton at the South and or neitingual credits in England theraugh.

This Commission interest with its capital based on Cotton at the South and canditional credits in Eogland through at the South and conditional credits in England through New York medium, is met by new capital—new shipping interests and new elements of European consumption. Baltimere merchants, who own ships and warehouses, wharves, &c. new propose to ship Cotton to responsible parties abroad, less these enormous exactions demanded by the "interminable medium" which is eating the life out of the South. This new mouence will be satisfied with freights and ordinary expenses. What will be the result? That the other Southern cites will be forced into a similar ayelem, or lose their trade. The ball is now in motion. A plain proposition is before a discriminating public. The circulars are out. The its meanad bake of Cotton on a trial, will be sent. ten, or lose their tride. The ball is now in motion. A plain proposition is before a discriminating public. The circulars are out. Ten the monad bride of Cotton as a trial, will be sent forward. It only run ains for the Baldimore and Ohio Rail road to do their part, to draw Cotton from as lew down on the Missassippias Red Biver. At Memphis will the Planters meet. From Memphis will be the triumphant success of Duest Trade in all its parts. While Mrs. Sower is combining England against us—we are combining to crush the power of that hypocritical Empire. While the North is agitating to strip us of our rights, we meet in Memphis, quarity, calmly, with the consciousness of power, to throw into the lap of a great Southern and Western Empire and the riches of our Trade. The great question to be met, it the dicition of Slavesy. Disquise it as we may it is the great political, sooin I and religious idea of the day. It must be met. At Memphis it will be met. The Oligarday of dimensions Cotton Planters have determined to take their own preservation into their own keeping. They have waited fifty years for their pretended friends among them, to do their cuty. They are tired waiting. They now assume to manage for themselves. The Agricultural Coarres at Montgemery, Ala, will ultimately be the nucleus for an organization, terrible in its effects upon English and Northern Industry. The Continent of Europe will contend a decreasing the contend as the case of the ca ton will decide the question, and the Cotson power will go against England. Baltimere will aspire for the trade of the South and West, and she will get it. The great do asin west and North west of the Ohio, is destined to be a usu americing Engline, and those people will learn to respect the feeling and rights of their Southern broken, sho have rever given them cause for any other feeling than that of king to see. The North and East will look to their inheries, and Canadian Residences. natural resources and Capadian R-ciprocity for apparet. Thus will end at less an agitation which assumed to troud one or feet a free, intelligent and spirited people, and to deprive them of a vested property of ever fitteen hundred in lilien of deditors. This is an interest greater than decreases an greateries. It is a mighty power and is now This is an informal greater than dry s. It is a mighty power and is now in Nand from under -We beg leave to advise The Cotton-Plant and its

Godfathers that they mix things up in their programme rather carelessly. The Abolicion of Slavery is not parcicularty a hebby with commercial England-the England they are arming to fight-nor with the commercial North. Direct Trade is so reasonable and proper in itself that there would seem the least possible excuse for advocating it on flimsy or illusory grounds. Nor ean apybody tell whether the Abolition of Slavery will be bastened or retarded by the movement which the South is now inaugurating. Slavery may be abolished in either of two ways-1. that anticipated by John Randolph, when he predicted that Slaves would soon hecome such a burden to their masters that the latter would run away from the former, (which is the result which would now be imminent throughout the non-Cotton Slave States but for the profits of Slave-breeding for more Southern and less exhausted soils;) or 2. By making the Land so productive and valuable that the owners cannot afford to let it be tilled by ignorant and unthritty laborers, such as slaves always must be. We believe the latter, and not Randolph's, is the goal to which American Slavery now tends. We have not a doubt that, if the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virsinia, Kentucky and Tennessee were to abolish Slavery to morrow on the basis of full compensation for every negro, to be procured by valuing all the Land before and after Emancipation and assessing on each owner the additional value conferred on his estate by emancipation-every slave would forthwith be paid for and a handsome balance realized by each State from the operation. The day cannot be distant when the South will rerecive and understand this, and be icresistibly urged by self-interest to Emancipation. Now we readily admit that Direct Trade-real, consistent, thorough -would basten this consummation : but Messrs. Bayler & Co's backers will find that their shred of Direct Trade, in so far as it has any effect at all, will tend the same way. Make an acre of land worth \$5 per annum over and above the fair cost of cultivating it, and you have given the owner a selfish motive for wishing it freed evermore from the desolating tread of long-heeled ignofance and stupidity and cultivated instead by intelligent Free Labor. The only escape from this consummation is to have no improvement, no change of consequence in any direction, and keep the People from discussing or thinking as rigidly as possible.

-We trust The Cotton Plant, Memphis Convention & Co wilgo ahead.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT-CO-OPERATION.

DOVER, N. Y., Monday, May 9, 1233.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone.
Sin: Your last week's Terbane contained an article upon Self-Employment" in which you bring forward a plan for the Journeymen Shemakers of your City, whereby they esn, acting upon the principles of Association, become their own employers and save to themselves the profits thich have so long gone to enrich others. Now in that erticle you take particular pains to impress upon the hads of those directly interested, the necessity of doing such a business with cash, and cash alone. You demonstrate absurdity of using the credit system and strictly join upon such to use only the means which can make

e business remurerative and save misfortune and loss, Within a circle of fifty miles from this place, are thous-Within a circle of fifty miles from this place, are thousanes of sheemakers, too-thy engaged in making sale work. Probably one fourth of what there is, make excellent with come half make foir work—work quies of sale, but not as smooth or nice as the first mentioned; the remainder are poor workenen, and make a resp poor article. A large preportion of the shoes made are for the large manufacturers of flaverbill, Mass. The pay, even now that the harbors is in a presperous state, is entirely inadequate to a workness is the account. What shall these three fourths—these good workness—do? Must they ever submit to such these tood workness—do? Must they ever submit to such these the heaver ble manufacturers of Hayerbill shoose these good workmen—do? Must they ever submit to such price as the mexors ble manufacturers of Hayerhill choose to give? Is there any hope from Association? These goods are sold on time months' credit. The manufacturers affirm that if they sold for cash, the business would be harely worth following; and how could poor shoomakers establish a sufficient capital to trade for cash, and cash all no, as you suggest? And if shoomakers in the Cuty of New York could not sue eed sorrounded, as they are, by friends of Association, whose prodence we dom judgment, and in fluence, would be reasy in their behalf at all times—if it ey could not success without cash sufficient to do their histories, how could New Hampshire shoemakers, unaided and sleve?

is strengly in favor of Association, but how are they to do so, without incurring dangerous risks? And it being the stem to sell shoes on long time, would there be success of sale workmen, and thereby bear fit themseives ! Please lot us know. Yours, respectfully,

That the Journeymen Sucemakers of New-Humpshire and Massachusetts could not establish such a Saoe. Business as is now carried on by the great dealers of Haverhill, Milford, &c., is (we trust and believe) quite time: for no such business ought to be carried on, There is no more reason why New-England should give New York and the South nine months' credit on her shoes than that the South should give us nine months' eredit on her annual erop of cotton. This whole system of mercantile credit for manufactures is wrong, and certain to produce or aggravate our periodical revulsions in business. Credit is a beneficent, an admirable device : but it should be credit given by the Bank to its perfectly solvent and business doing enstomer, the rich landholder to the poor man wanting land and certain to improve it, the man of Capital to the man of Labor-not by the producer of wealth to him who wishes to consume it. All sales of goods and wares should be balanced on the instant by payment in cash or its welcome conivalent.

But what shall the shoemakers of New-England, who wish to discard the Monarchical for the Republican system of Labor do! We answer-Let them care fully husband their resources and diligently increase them until at least Five Hundred of their number can invest fifty dollars each in a Joint Stock Shoemaking Company, organized under a good General Manufac turing Law, and start the Shoemaking business on their own account. For a location, let them carefully select the best, where Houses, Food and Fuel are cheap, and Stock can be easily obtained from Boston. Here let them set to work, with the best Laborsaving Machinery, on the most economical principles of production: let them open a store in Boston for the sale of their products; let them have branches of it cennected with the Protective Union Stores in Lowell, Worcester and other Manufacturing centers, and let them sell inexorably for each as low as any man who does not steal his shoes ready made can possibly afford to do. Now let them advertise extensively for a start, distribute placards, &c., calling upon Working Men of all trades to buy their Boots and Shoes of the Working Shoemakers' Union, and setting forth good reasons therefor. Lesthem take the advice of the best dealers in Boston and vicinity who would gladly lend them a helping hand also of the managers of the Central Protective Union in that city-and ask speakers at Working Men's Moetings, &c., to give them a kind word; and we feel very sure that they may begin work with a demand for all the Shoes they can make, and proceed to admit new Members and extend their business every month, turning their whole capital from Stock into Shoes and from Shoes into Cash at least once a month. Shoe-dealers won'd often buy of them to complete an order or an assortment: but they need not go out of New-England, ner appeal to any beside its Laboring Class, to find a market for all the Boots and Shoes they can make. Meantime the present Shoe-Trade would go as hitherto

namolested.

-As to good and bad workmen, the only just rule is The whole programme of foreign appointments is be fleved to be undergoing great alterations. that of paying each man exactly what his work is worth.

Charge him cost for the stock he takes out, take pay for it when it goes out, and allow him exactly the worth of his fabric when it is brought in. If he has made a pair of boots worth but \$3 out of stock that cost him \$2, then \$3 is all he can fairly be paid; if he has made a pair worth \$6 out of \$2 worth of stock, pay him accordingly. If he is dissatisfied, the boots are his, and he has the round world to sell them in. If he sees ut not to return his work at a l, it is his own affair, and he has a perfect right to demand fresh stock next day.

Of course there will be difficulties encountered in the outset of such an enterprise, but integrity, patience, devotedness, will overcome them. And, after half a dozen other trades shall have entered upon the work of Self-Employment, each will be the greatest help to every other.

The West Tennessee Democrat (Boliver) has a 'slaughterous' review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which it charges with all manner of misrepresentations and falsehood respecting 'Southern Institutions,' and accuses of a design " to sink the social relations of the slave population of the South to a level with the uncared for and peuniless white of the North," and piously characterizes as "a fling at the Christian Roligion in general, and Southern Methodism in partienlar."

Another column of the same issue of this religious and patriotic journal happens, oddly enough, to contain

BLOOD HOUNDS.-I have TWO of the FINEST DIGOD-INGUNES.—I may be sent the South-West. They can take the trail TWELVE HOURS after the NEGRO BAS PASS-ED, and each him with case. I live just four nides south-was of Boliver, on the read leading from Boliver to Whitzerille. I am ready at all times to catch remaway negroes.—March 2, 1332.

DAVID TURNER. Mr. James H. Smith writes us from Houston, (Tex-

as.) that he left his home in Indiana, in quest of a more attractive location for his own family, and that of some relatives, and had made some progress toward his object when his attention was arrested by the following advertisement in a Texas paper:

NEGRO DOGS.—The subscriber will keep, at the plantation of Mr. YOUNG, in the country of Braseria, the celebrated pack of NEGRO DOGS, formerly owned by Mr. John Glacych, Amerythem is a BLOODHOUND IMPORTED from CUBA, which will FOLLOW a FUGFIIVE on HORSEBACK as well as on feet. The SERVICES of these well TRAINED DOGS, can always be obtained by application to the owner.—March 2, 1999. J. PORFICE

Upon maturely considering this and similar evidences of the progress of civilization in Texas, Mr. Smith concluded that he would prefer to live on in a region where it was not deemed necessary to import from Cuba bloodhounds wherewith to hunt men back to work for nothing for those who have paid them for past services with the horsewhip. And so his face is set Indiana-ward again. -As there seems to be some little Political Economy

bound up in this statement, we affectionately commend it to the meditations of "our Southern brethren." Ia the hope of its benefiting them, we cheerfully take the risk of its destroying the Union.

Religious Intelligence.

The work, Unde Tow's Cobes, is, to say the least of it, a smally tory—quite too ismills; with the kinder, and the parior of the describer, and the numerous yellow materiess, who have the house of sessions in their mismisht scenes of corruption. [N. Y. Observor, That a religious Journal should thus malign a book free rom all such objections, is strange indeed. The Observor on all such objections, is strange indeed. from all such objections, is strange indeed. The Observer was an organ and stipendiary of the Cotton Safety Committee, but as that Fund is understood to be exhausted, it is difficult to account for this outbreak. Can The Observer be doing such dirty work for nothing! If so, its tastes and proposities are peculiar. [Alb. Evening Journal.]

We submit that even atheistic philanthropy (which everywhere recognizes the virtue and the value of Uncle Tem's Cabin") is a higher standard of goodness than the Christian charity of The Observer, as manifested in such an extract as the above, which is a fair sample and characteristic of that journal's pretended efforts for God and humanity.

INPROVEMENTS IN CINCINNATI.—There are now 168 buildings being erected in Cincionati-of which 79 are for business and so for dwelling purposes. The greatest improvements will be this year in the quarter of the city where business is extending. This quarter comprises about one-third in extent of the regularly built up districts, and lies between Teathst, and the river, and between Main st, and Western-row, across Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm and Plumsts, In this business quarter the number of buildings now being constructed is 66, of which 57 are for business and 8 for dwellngs. On Main and Walnut, below Tenth, and on the squares connecting with them westward, 32 buildings are new being erected, of which not one is for dwelling pur poses. Of the new buildings in all the parts of the city of above described as the business quarter, out of the 100 buildings being constructed the number for dwelling purposes is effand for business 22. of omnibus lines are bringing valleys at

till-sides and bill tops so near the city that business men can afford now to live in the country, and consequently while the number of handsome dwellings, to be constructed this summer in the city is not so large as last year, the country in the vicinity is being improved with comfortable and handsome residences and inviting gardens. There has been this spring a great demand for country lots in the neighborhood, and every day there are in the city two or three land sales on omaibus or railway lines. Those who are putring up buildings for business purposes manifest this ear a commendable zeal for improved architecture. Stone fronts with tasteful ornaments are the rule rather than the exception. On account of this spirit of improvement het sh the number of buildings to be put up the coming mmer is not as large as last, yet there will be more cap tal invested than during any previous year,

In the enumeration above given we do not include public suildings. Of these there are now in progress the Court-(the estimated cost of which is \$400,000.) the Cu tom House, (which will cost Unete Sam \$000,000,) and two

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-uts. Applicants Appointed and Disappointed, and other Matters of tike Interest.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19, 1833.

John M. Bell, recently appointed Sub-Treasurer at New. Orieans, declines, and F. B. Hatch is here to secure the

- Fry has been appointed Mall Agent in California. thus defeating the indomitable Blanton McCalpin.

Majer Levall, of South Carolina, the defeated applicant or the office of Sub-Treasurer here, now wants the Superntendency of the Custom House at Charleston, in place of

Gadsden, appointed Minister of Mexico. But he returns to-morrow with considerable of a flea in his ear. William W. Hope, editor of The Pennsylvanian, is to have the Clerkship of the General Post-Office, worth whiteen hundred dollars. Gideon Westcott, brother of the ex-Senator, becomes editor of that paper.

Col. Forney and the Postmaster-General have, happily, The Diplomatic and Consular appointments will be an-

counced on Saturday. Among them may safely be named :

Wise, of Virginia, to France. Jackson, of Georgia, to Berlin. Meade, of Virginia, to China. Gadsden, of South Carolina, to Mexico. Trousdale, to Chili.

Il not, but Rome will "howl."

Seymour, of Connecticut, to Russia. Sam. Medary, of Ohio, to Brazil. Gilmore, of Pa., late M. C., Consul Valparaiso. George Saunders, of New-York, Consul London.

ames M. Tarleton, of Alabama, Consul Acapulco. B. F. Angell wanted something better than the Consulhip to Labsina, but will, though reluctantly, accept. Maj. Helm, of Kentucky, is sure of a paying Consulship When the appointments are all announced Washington

The Empire State will have several minor appointments, estend of the French Mission for Dix. James M. Buchanan, who wanted a full mission, will crobably secure a Chargeship.

There has been some talk of John Van Buren for France, out this has fallen through. Prom Washington-The Union-Foreign Appointment

old Disputch to The N. F. Tribuse.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1912M. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May Diran.
It is rumored this morning that John Van Buren goes Minister to Prance, with Henry A. Wise for Secretary Legation. This opens the ball.

Meeting of the Sailthsonian Institution.

At a meeting of the Sanitassemian Isasitation, Washington, West-ady May it to At a meeting of the members of the Sanitassema Isasitation of E-tablishment, as constituted by I.w. held its mist of August 1-49. President Taylor presiding, a Comptite was appointed to draft a set of by-laws for the government of inture meetings of the Institution. The death of the President, and the subsequent resignation of his call not having prevented the action of this Committee. Per Picro directed the outlof amother meeting to be held him and, in the Session Ball of the Sanithson an Ballding; is than half the members being present, the meeting, after reviving an account from the Secretary of organization and operations of the Institution, adjourned to Tuesde 17th inst.

An adjourned in seting was accordingly hald year.

Young America took possession of the Prelime

grounds last evening, briefling up for a fight. "Of Base leading off, flanked by Pickett, of Texa; Corry, o' Oals

Geo. Senders, Pursor Slamm, and the gullant Col. Mass

The President and Cabinet were not to be seen. Box

of the Engineers' Corps, guardieg the resz.

17th inst.

An adjourned meeting was accordingly held yesterly
in the Session Hall of the Smithsonian Building at II o'clock
A. M. Prescet, President Pierce, Exadicio President of in
Institution; Secretarys Harcy, Guthrio, Davis, D. black
Campbell, (Postmister General,) Cushing, (Attorney General,) Genl. Mason, (Commissioner of Patents.) Mayor Many
of Washington and Professor Henry, Secretary of the

The President took the chair. The miantes of the pre-

The President took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

On motion, the President appointed a Committee of Five consisting of Mesers Cushing, Pobbin, Maury, Davis as the Secretary, to draft acode of by laws. The Committee after due deliberation, reported the following as the by law of the Smithscrian Institute:

First—A stated annual meeting of the statute and honorary members of the Institution shall be hold in the half the Institution in Washington on the first Tuesday of May An adjourned usering may be held at such place and the as the mombers of the Institution at any meeting shall no der. Special meetings will be convened by direction of the President of the United States.

Second—Notice of all meetings of the Institution whether stated, adjourned, or special shall be given by the Secretary in wriging addressed to each member.

There—The votes and proceedings of the Institution with the names of the members present at each meeting shall be recorded, and at the opening of every meeting, the journal of the preceding meeting shall be read by the Secretary.

reisry.

Fourth—A quorum of not less than six members, shall be requisite for the transaction of any business, caseout a journey, or obtaining the attendance of members.

Figh—The Secretary shall at the stated annual meeting make a general statement of the condition and affairs of the function during the past year.

Sinth—Honorary members, not exceeding one in each year, shall be elected by ballet, and by the manimos yete of the statute members, provided that no person shall be chosen without having been nominated at a previous receive of the Institution.

be chosen without having been nominated at a previous meeting of the Institution.

Streat: The rules of Parliamentary proceedings as received and practised in the Senate of the United States, shall govern the meetings of this Institution in all case which are not inconsistent with the foreogoing by laws.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted. The Secretary presented an account of the organization and operations of the Institution relative to the recognition and publication of memoirs, researches, the exchanges, the formation of the catalogues of libraries, the accounts, with the state of the funds, and the policy with regard to the formation of collections, &c.

on state of the funds, and the policy with regard to the formation of collections, &c.

On motion of Mr. Davis, nominations were then received for the appointment of an honorary member of the fastition, to be made at a subsequent meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the first Monlay in June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Phareley, May 19, 183, and proceeded with the third proposition, that there was no names in Laguinillas. He referred to, J. C. Gardiner's letter to Verastegui, in one of which he laquired for the passition of his brether's mines, being ignorant of their occition, although he had yisted them three times. He raminded the Jury that wisteness had been given of any steam engine, or any remains of mining machinery having been seen there; that of the 500 workinen and mea science, enough to constitute a town or village, not one had been heard from, not one was brought into Courr, none of the withesses had seen or heard of them. The plea that the withesses had seen or heard of them. The plea that the withesses had seen or heard of them. The plea that the withesses had seen or heard of them. The plea that the withesses had seen or heard of them. The plea that the was grandless, all of which, taken in connection with the signal fai are of the United States Commission to find the indee, after using every means in their power, amounted as a demonstration that there was no name in Legandia. He proceeded to the fourth proposition, that Gardiner had no tide to a mine in Laquinillae, and quoted the testimes of various witnesses, showing that all the papers ill das support of his claim, the title deed, certificates and opposition, were forgettes. If acts of forgery in all. He again applied, the signatures including a complicated downs were fund to correspond exactly, which he argued work be impossible in genetic signatures. Upon such as every one of these four grounds then the defendants were fund to correspond exactly, which he argued work be impossible in genetic signatures. Upon such as every one of these four grounds then the defendants were fund to correspond exactly, which he argued work be impossible in genetic signatures. Upon such as every one of these four grounds then the defendant were fund that a charged against him. One

every one of these four grounds then the defendant we proved guilty of the crime charged against him. One of them would have sufficed, but having proved all, bots shadow of doubt remained. He priscoeded in conclusion to review the testimony of the defence to disprove the ordence of the presention. He vindicated the character of the winesses for the United States for versatity, and said it their statement with regard to the boundary of Laquadlat and other points were true, those of defendant a winnesse could not be. Abbot and Stocum, he contended, west on as partitions of the accussed, and were busined. Their his ters, written for publication immediately after they arrive in Laquandlas, showed this. He called attention to the manhable circumstance that while the burden of Slowa's letter was about an attack on the Garciner party attempted marrier of Garciner, Arbot said nothing about it, though professing to describe their room to Laquinillas. It was for the Jury to determine whether the witnesses for the United States or far detendant were to be believed. He also caled whether the witnesses for the Cuited States of defendant were to be believed. He also attention to the conduct of defendant; that he class attention to the conduct of defendant; that he clause be innocent from the first, and defied the Government of the first and defend the Government of the first and on all occasions, yet as witnesses had arrived, complained that the United Standard changed their ground to a charge of false aveaus and wanted time to get witnesses to meet them on a ground; that he refused to point out his mines to the Government Commission, instead of seazing, as an innoceman would have done, that golden moment to establish innocence before the world; that when this trial was flast commenced he spont two days in endeavoring to keep; the memorial, upon which the charge was based, from you to the Jury. All these circumstances, he argued, wenter

memorial, upon which the charge was based, from you, to the Jury. All these circumstances, he argued, were consistent with conscious innocence.

The hour of adjoingment again arrived before Mr. fedil had concluded. He will probably finish in the maning, and will be followed by Messrs. Carible and Bradyle the determined Mr. Mr. who will also be added.

detense, and Mr. May, who will close for the proses Late and Interesting from New-Mexico.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at independence, Mo., each of the lisst, making the trip in 17 days. The Cheyenne use were encamped near Fort Atkinson, awaiting presentation Mejor Fitzpatrick. They were perfectly friendly.

Business was dull in New Mexico, and every thing it a low ebb. A disposition to leave provailed among a fewer forms.

Americans.

Considerable excitement, existed on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and in favor of the route from St. Less. Alberquerque, and thence to Walker's Pass. An associate had been formed at Santa Fé, with a capital of \$1,000 AS to invest in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, present the stock of the Atlantic

to invest in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, vided the main track passes through New Mexico.

Goy, Lane is spoken of as a candidate for Congress, one County has already nominated him. Lane returned that Fe on the 15th April. The excitement as to Meeilfa Valley proced mation, had somewhat advisced, correspondence between Lane and the Mexican asthman been kept back from the people of Santa Fe, but laberated to have had the advantage in the controversy. The drivers have sustained heavy losses on the paint consequence of stampedes. The mail party met suptandent light and party at Willow Spring—all well and the sale to great the controversy of the country in the controversy.

ting along finely.

The late Catastrophe at Norwalk, and the Committent Legislature;

In the Service of day a resolution was adopted authorise the Committee on the Norwalk Pleaster to anomal better the President and Superintendent of the Religion of directing them to examine the condition of the halo at Norwalk and to give the Superintendent of the Religion of the Norwalk in the Norwalk and to give the Superintendent of the Religion was to take places on the Norwalk and to the Religion was to take places of the Norwalk and a powerful speech of the Religion to the Norwalk and the property of Norwalk and a powerful speech of the Religion to the Religio

subject. He had examined the bridge with one actibed the timber as worm eafen and rotten. He deal length upon the inefficiency of the Directors of the Bant thought the Read greatly needed legisletive as vision. It will probably be some time before the Com-

We had a tremendous storm last night in this see the country. Many places were struck by ligh houses unroofed &c. The Madison packet, Hooses and the Louisville packet, Telegraph, were considerable. We have heard of no loss of life as yet.

Pire at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Thursday, May 18
The sparks from a locomotive this afternoon as
the residence of Thomas Keating, which, with the bu
cocupied by Schless & Brothers, (ciothing store.) Mr
man and David Hanover were destroyed. The resi
of F. Keating and Mr. Whipple were badly injured.

The Captain of the bark Undine, from Montevideo 22, reports that accounts received from Bussos were to the effect that matters remained in the same the city being still besieged, and the treaty of peacarried into effect.

We have dates from Montevideo to the 11th ult-centry was quiet and business had greatly improved Left brig Fairy, just arrived from New York.